

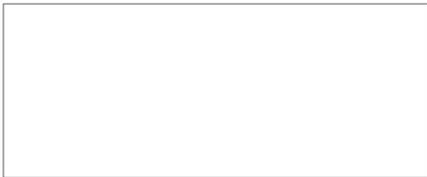
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5 August 1960



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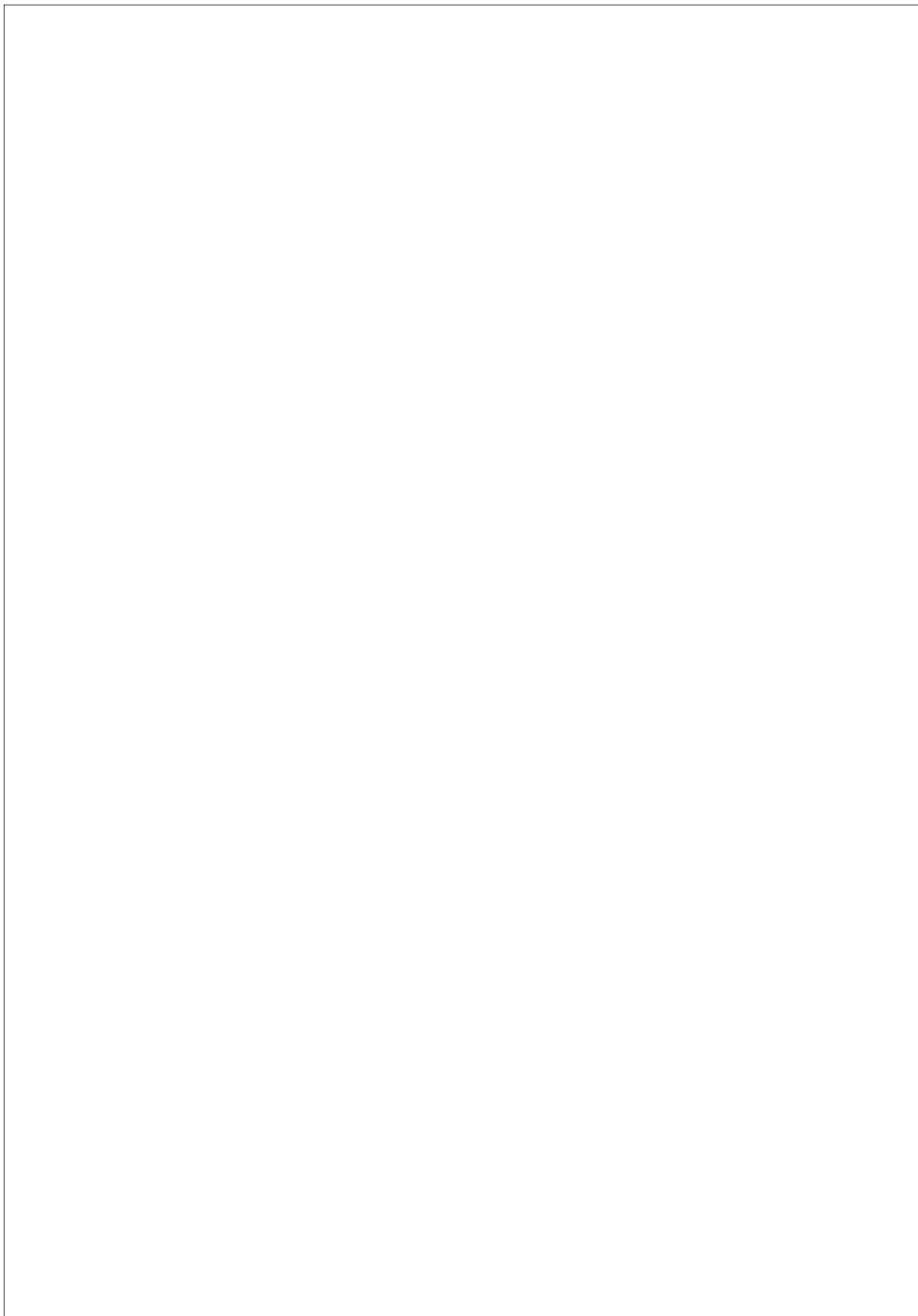
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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5 AUGUST 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

New Soviet early warning radar's detection capability considerably in excess of previous types. ①

Moscow offers arms and technical assistance to Lumumba. ②

USSR seeking to defeat US request for UN disarmament meeting. ③

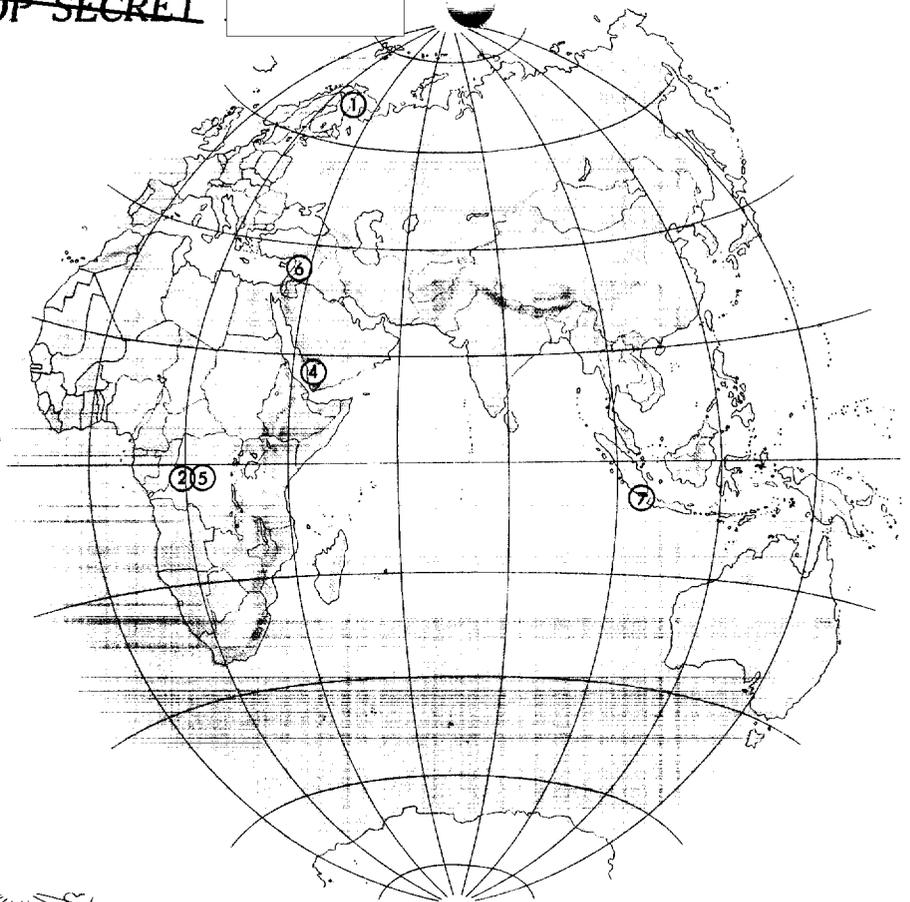
Moscow and Peiping making new offers of aid to Yemen. ④

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Comment on Congo situation. ⑤

Syrian nationalist leader and former UAR vice president flees to Lebanon. ⑥

Indonesia--Sukarno planning to ban two major anti-Communist political parties despite army's opposition. ⑦



III. THE WEST

⑧ Fidel Castro's illness raises possibility of power struggle between brother Raul and Guevara.

LATE ITEM

⑨ Two officials of Soviet organization which deals with arms supplies to foreign countries have been in Havana.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

5 August 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR: Existence of a new Soviet early warning radar with a detection capability considerably in excess of previously known Soviet equipment is revealed [redacted]

Preliminary analysis indicates this new radar should be able to detect targets of B-47 size at ranges of at least 300 nautical miles, at altitudes depending upon the line-of-sight horizon and other operational factors. Increasing operational deployment of the new radars apparently has occurred in several sensitive peripheral areas of the USSR.

(Page 1) (Map)

USSR-Congo: [redacted]

[redacted] Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov discussed plans for Soviet "assistance" to the Congolese Government, including "the donation of a large quantity" of arms and ammunition, medical specialists and equipment, and an airplane "to facilitate travel," [redacted]

Kuznetsov also urged Lumumba to ask for an emergency session of the UN Security Council with a view to having UN observers, appointed from the Afro-Asian bloc, sent to the Congo to assure the implementation of the council's resolutions. [redacted]

Moscow has stepped up its propaganda efforts to discredit the UN role in the Congo, and in Leopoldville Soviet officials are actively encouraging the Congolese authorities in their demands for total Belgian withdrawal. [redacted] (Page 2)

USSR-UN: [redacted]

[redacted] extensive Soviet effort to defeat the US request for a meeting of the UN Disarmament Commission on 15 August. The acting chief Soviet delegate in New York stated flatly to the

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Japanese representative that the USSR would boycott the meeting, and the UAR's delegation reported that similar statements were made to delegations from Asian and African states. [redacted]

[redacted] Soviet opposition to the meeting was partly based on a desire to avoid weakening the impact of a possible appearance by Khrushchev before the General Assembly in September, in connection with Moscow's proposal that all heads of government be invited to attend the discussion on disarmament. [redacted]

Yemen-Bloc: Moscow and Peiping are continuing to emphasize their support for Yemen by offering cash loans as well as other economic aid to the Imam. A Yemeni mission left for Peiping on 3 August to negotiate for further Chinese assistance. [redacted]

[redacted] the USSR has agreed in principle to provide a cash loan to the Imam. [redacted]

[redacted] Moscow has also offered to train Yemeni military personnel in the USSR. [redacted] (Page 3)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

*Republic of the Congo: Katanga Premier Tshombé's opposition to a UN occupation of Katanga may result in a postponement of the UN's scheduled entry on 6 August. Tshombé has threatened armed resistance to any UN occupation. Europeans in Elisabethville are said to be concerned not only by the possibility of new violence, but by Tshombé's harsh criticism of the Belgians, whose decision not to oppose the UN entry Tshombé regards as a betrayal. A large-scale exodus of whites from Katanga may be imminent. The apparent stalemate appears certain to draw heavy fire from Lumumba, who on 4 August in Tunis threatened "radical" action if Belgian troops have not evacuated the Congo prior to his return to Leopoldville on 8 August. [redacted]

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UAR: Akram al-Hawrani, Baathist leader and former UAR vice president, has left Syria and gone into exile in Lebanon, according to a press report from Beirut. Michel Aflaq, the Syrian Baath's other founder, has been a political refugee in Lebanon for some months. Hawrani has been reported to be associated with disgruntled Syrian civilian and military elements planning an attempt to separate Syria from Egypt and remove it from Nasir's control.

(Page 5)

Indonesia: Sukarno, despite army opposition, apparently plans to ban the anti-Communist Masjumi and Socialist parties in the near future, probably on grounds of disloyalty to the government. This move would be in line with Sukarno's drive toward authoritarianism and his plan to downgrade political parties. Some army officials are hoping Sukarno, after having banned the two parties, would be willing to permit further repressive action against the Communist party as a balance. Sukarno, however, would probably permit such action only on a limited scale.

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III. THE WEST

Cuba: The potential exists for a power struggle between Raul Castro, Fidel's designated heir, and "Che" Guevara, who has already assumed much of the authority formerly exercised by the

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elder Castro. The danger to the regime of such a power struggle will increase if Fidel Castro's illness is prolonged. Neither Raul Castro, Guevara, nor the increasingly influential President Dorticos possesses Fidel Castro's great popular appeal among lower income groups, upon which the regime has come to depend.

Meanwhile, Cuban officials have exhorted delegates to the Communist-dominated Latin American Youth Congress to carry the struggle initiated by Cuba for "Latin American liberation" back to their home countries. [REDACTED] (Page 7)

LATE ITEM

*USSR-Cuba: Two officials of the Soviet Chief Engineering Directorate--the component of Moscow's Ministry of Foreign Trade responsible for the supply of arms and military equipment to foreign countries--have been in Havana. One of these men, Yastrebov, is the Soviet official responsible for the shipment to nonbloc countries of military equipment from the Black Sea port of Nikolaev, where almost all Soviet arms shipments originate. His presence in Havana strongly suggests that Moscow has agreed to provide military aid to the Castro regime. Similar arrangements between Czechoslovakia and Cuba may have been worked out earlier this year, although no bloc arms are believed yet to have been delivered. [REDACTED] N^o

IV. SIGNIFICANT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

(Available during the preceding week)

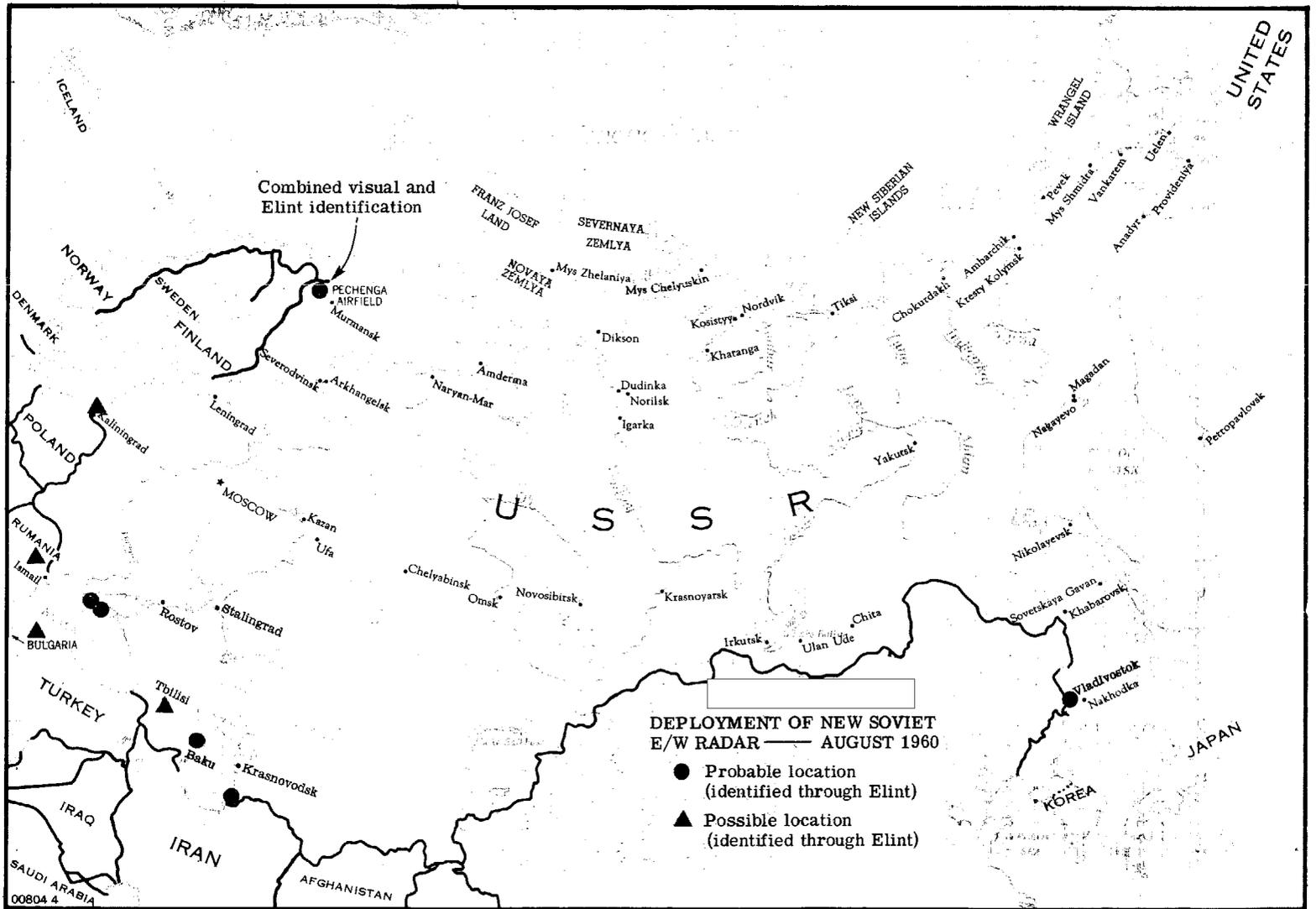
Soviet Capabilities for Long-Range Attack Through Mid-1965.
NIE 11-8-60. August 60. [REDACTED]

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New High-Performance Soviet Radar

[Existence of a new Soviet early-warning radar with a detection capability considerably in excess of previously known Soviet equipment is revealed [redacted]

[redacted] This radar apparently has been increasingly deployed for operational use in several sensitive peripheral areas of the USSR since mid-1959, when its signals were first intercepted.

[redacted] the large antenna observed are consistent with long-range and high-altitude performance. This new early-warning VHF radar should be able to detect targets of B-47 size at ranges of at least 300 nautical miles, at altitudes depending on the line-of-sight horizon and other operational factors.

[redacted] probable locations at Baku, the Crimean Peninsula, the Soviet-Iranian border area south of Krasnovodsk, an area near the Pechenga airfield on the Kola Peninsula, and the Vladivostok area. Less firm [redacted] that the new radars may be also located in the Kaliningrad and Tbilisi areas in the USSR, and in Bulgaria and Rumania.

It can be assumed from past Soviet practice that some deployment of these new radars may be under way in the interior of the USSR as well as in the areas noted. [redacted]

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Soviet-Congolese Relations

[redacted]
 [redacted] Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov discussed plans for Soviet assistance to the Congolese Government, [redacted]

[redacted] This would include the "donation" of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, medical specialists and equipment, and an airplane.

On 2 August TASS announced that 20 Soviet medical workers, doctors, and surgeons would leave for the Congo in a few days, and the USSR dispatched an aircraft to London on 1 August to fly Lumumba back to Leopoldville by way of several African capitals. [redacted] In mid-July Congolese Vice Premier Gizenga claimed [redacted] that following withdrawal of Belgian forces the Congo would receive arms, technicians, and "volunteers" from bloc countries. The subject may have been discussed with bloc representatives who attended the 30 June independence celebrations in Leopoldville.

Kuznetsov also urged Lumumba to ask for an emergency session of the UN Security Council with a view to having UN observers, appointed from the Afro-Asian bloc, sent to the Congo to assure implementation of the council's resolutions. The TASS chief at the UN told correspondents on 31 July that the USSR intended to call for a Security Council meeting while Lumumba was in New York. Lumumba departed on 2 August, however, apparently persuaded by other African delegates not to demand a council meeting.

The USSR has stepped up its efforts to discredit the UN role in the Congo. Soviet officials in Leopoldville, described as "free-wheeling," are openly predicting the failure of UN measures to restore order, after which they say the USSR will step in and "save the day." Moscow propaganda has become increasingly critical of Hammarskjold, accusing him of aggravating the situation and of using UN troops to support the Western military aggression. [redacted]

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Bloc Assistance to Yemen

Moscow and Peiping are continuing to step up their efforts to exploit Yemeni aspirations for economic development through new offers of aid. A high-level Yemeni delegation left on 3 August via Moscow for Peiping to discuss further Chinese assistance, presumably including additional economic aid for road building and light industrial enterprises. In May the first of 75 Yemenis arrived in Peiping "to study highway and textile technology," accordingly to Radio Peiping. The Yemeni mission reportedly also will explore a Chinese offer to mint \$10,000,000 worth of silver coins imprinted with the Imam's likeness. These may be presented as a gift, if Peiping feels it will substantially advance the bloc's cause in Yemen.

The Soviet Union now may be willing to provide a cash loan to Yemen. In the past Moscow has on several occasions refused the Imam's requests for such financial aid. In addition, the Soviet Union presumably has agreed to construct the Hudayda-Taiz road, and Soviet technicians now are investigating the feasibility of carrying out an irrigation project in the Tihama coastal region.

The Imam is said to have agreed to send a group of Yemeni military personnel to the USSR for training. Presumably these trainees will undergo naval training in Odessa.

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Syrian Baathist Leader Goes Into Lebanese Exile

[Former UAR Vice President and Syrian Baathist leader Akram al-Hawrani has gone into exile in Lebanon, according to a press report from Beirut. Hawrani, who was one of those most instrumental in bringing about the union between Syria and Egypt in 1958, has been dissatisfied with his relegation to a minor role in Syrian affairs and Nasir's suppression of the Baath. He resigned as UAR vice president last year.

[redacted] During the period 1949-54 Hawrani was allied with army officers in four successful coups against various Syrian governments. The man who collaborated with him in founding the Baath (Arab Socialist Resurrection party), Michel Aflaq, has been a political refugee in Lebanon for some months. Hawrani is the Baath's activist leader, while Aflaq is its political theorist.

[redacted] Hawrani was reported in touch with King Husayn of Jordan regarding plans for an anti-UAR coup in Syria. [redacted] a group of formerly influential Syrian politicians, including Hawrani, was seeking Jordanian support for an anti-UAR coup. Husayn has also been approached by a group of Syrian Army officers who feel they have the capability to overthrow the Nasir regime in Syria and re-establish an independent Syrian republic. Hawrani may also be connected with this group, which asked for financial support but said it wanted Jordanian military support only if the UAR or Iraq attempted to thwart the coup by military means. Hawrani's departure for Lebanon may have been motivated by fear that the plotters have been exposed by UAR security authorities. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Indonesian President Plans to Ban Two Anti-Communist Parties

President Sukarno, despite army opposition, reportedly intends to ban two anti-Communist parties--the Masjumi, which is the largest Moslem party in Indonesia, and the much smaller Socialist party--sometime before 17 August, Indonesian independence day. He will charge them with not meeting the criteria stipulated in two presidential decrees regulating the role of political parties and may accuse them of disloyalty to the government. The Masjumi and Socialist parties have earned Sukarno's ill will by consistently opposing his implementation of "guided democracy"; although they have formally disavowed the 1958 provincial rebellion, party members have been in frequent communication with rebel leaders.

The principal effect of the ban will be psychological, since Sukarno had already largely excluded the two parties from both executive and legislative positions at the national level and is planning other measures to divest them of influence in the provinces. Anticipating the latter, the Masjumi has already withdrawn from regional councils in Java. The ban, however, will discredit the Masjumi in non-Javanese areas where it is strong and will further impair the anti-Communist position in Indonesia. It will also serve as a warning to the two large non-Communist parties, the National party and the orthodox Moslem Nahdatul Ulama, of the probable fate of organizations which oppose Sukarno's policies.

Some army officials hope that Sukarno, having banned two anti-Communist parties, would then permit further repressive action against the Communist party as a balancing measure. Significant restrictive action is not likely, however, since the President feels he must preserve the Communists as a balance against the army.

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Cuban Developments

Fidel Castro's illness raises the possibility of a power struggle between Raul Castro, who is Fidel's designated heir, and "Che" Guevara, who already has assumed much of the authority formerly exercised by the elder Castro. The resulting threat will increase if Fidel's illness is prolonged. Neither Raul Castro, Guevara, nor the increasingly influential President Dorticos has Fidel Castro's appeal among lower income groups, on which the regime has come to depend.

Meanwhile, Guevara, Raul Castro, and other Cuban leaders have exhorted delegates to the Communist-dominated Latin American Youth Congress to carry back to their home countries the struggle initiated by Cuba for "Latin American liberation." Both Raul Castro and Guevara emphasized in their speeches that a genuine revolution must include destruction of the regular armed forces, which in all countries but Castro's Cuba serve the interests of "imperialism." Raul Castro told the delegates on 4 August that Cuba does "have something for which to thank imperialism. Without Batista, imposed by imperialism, we would probably still be playing with representative democracy."

The escape from Cuba on 3 August of Raul Chibas, an early Castro supporter, is a major blow to the regime. Chibas headed one of the two major anti-Batista political parties prior to the advent of Castro and was the brother of the party's late founder, one of Fidel Castro's early heroes.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**THE PRESIDENT****The Vice President****Executive Offices of the White House**

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

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